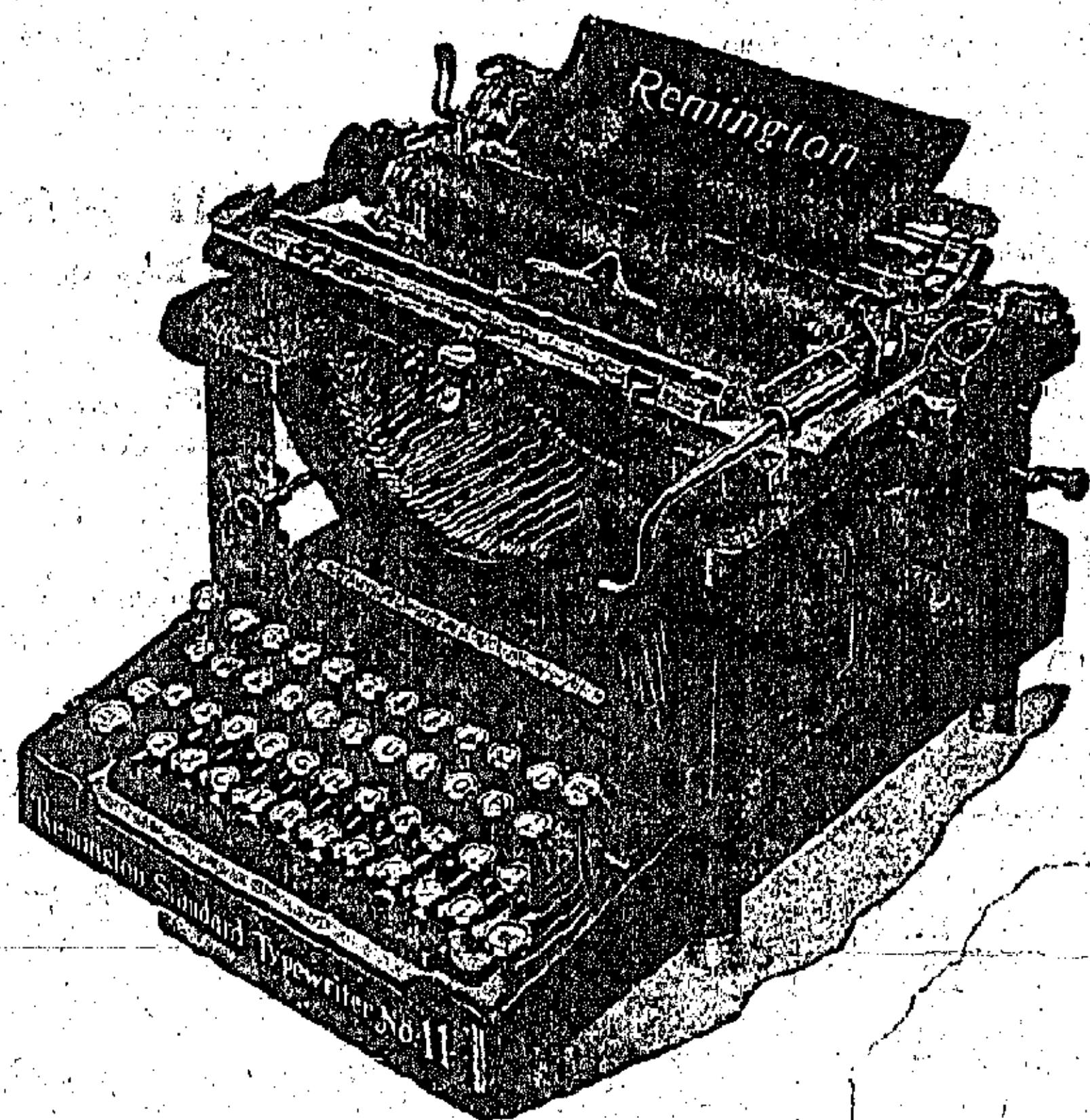


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THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD. FINAL PREPARATIONS AND COMPETITIONS.

ENTHUSIASM IN ALL QUARTERS.

Booklets giving particulars of the forthcoming Far Eastern Championship Games at Shanghai have been issued, pointing to the fact that the final arrangements for the meet are nearing completion. Plans of the ground, lists of officials and events, together with other useful information, are given, and copies may be had on application to the secretary's office, 4, Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.

While the preparations in Shanghai are going ahead, other places are getting into shape. Hongkong and Canton are holding a match to decide which city will send the volleyball and the football teams. They have already selected two tennis men and about fifteen track and field competitors, and it is expected that over forty athletes will be present from the south. Word has been received from Hankow and Yuchang to the effect that a party of their best athletes will be sent, and the same remark applies to North China.

A FINE TIENTSIN RUNNER.

A very successful meet was recently held at Tientsin, at which one of the competitors from the Nankai School did the half-mile in 2 min. 12 sec., and later he won the mile in 4 min. 50 sec. This is the first time, we believe, that a Chinese runner has ever got below the 5 min. mark, and he is expected to do great things in Shanghai. The same competitor is also credited with doing the quarter in 55 sec. On May 1st an open meet will be held in Peking in order to select the best men among the foreigners to compete in the open international events, and on the same day a meet will be held at Tientsin for Chinese competitors, the places included being Peking, Pootungfu, Tientsin, and other northern cities.

The local bodies are busy getting their crack men out, and on May 1st, the St. John's College Athletic Association have an inter-collegiate meeting for the purpose of picking the competitors in the East China section. A week later, there will be an open meeting on the Y.M.C.A. ground, in order to give an opportunity to those who are not competing in the college meetings, and these reaching a certain standard will be able to get their places in the teams.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

It has been definitely settled that the Meiji baseball team will represent Japan. The Keio University will send four tennis players, the pick of whom is Kumamaya, the Japanese champion. There is some talk of his playing with Kashi, the local Japanese tennis player who met Tani in the Shanghai championship final last year, and if this can be brought about, they will certainly make a strong pair in the doubles. Two long distance men are being sent by the Osaka Maru, and in addition there will be track men, jumpers, hurdlers and swimmers. At least two of the local Japanese baseball teams are trying for places in the open international tournament, and are vigorously training.

Information has been received from the Philippine Islands that the American Government cable-ship *Kital* will bring eighty competitors, and they will make the Navy Y.M.C.A. their headquarters. They are being accompanied by Mr. Osmena, Speaker of the Filipino Legislature, and by Senator Quezon, the resident delegate from the Philippine Government in Washington. The ship is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 12th, so that the competitors will have a chance of getting over their stiffness before May 15th, when the Games open.

THE BOY SCOUT RALLY.

In connection with the Boy Scout rally, there is every indication of a visit from between 400 and 500 boys. Extensive preparations are being made to make Wednesday, May 10th, one of the biggest days held by the scouts in China. President Yuan Shih-kai has been asked to send an official representative formally to open the Games, and Admiral Tseung has promised to allow his navy band to be present on several days. *N.C. Daily News.*

CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN COINS IN KWANGTUNG.

The following paragraph from the report on the Trade of Wuchow in 1913 by Mr. J. W. Loureiro, Acting Commissioner of Customs at the port, though very late in publication, will not be found uninteresting to readers in Hongkong:—

Treasure.—H.K.Ts. 4,000 in specie under imports show that at a few places inland dealing in timber foreign coins do not find favour, and that figures under other headings are not higher than must be attributed to the fact that money is principally used for paying duty or like and circulates itself within the port. The coin imports were 1,400 Indo-China dollars, 610,828 dollars in 20-cent pieces, and 846,368 dollars in 10-cent pieces; and the export movements of silver were 74,000 Hongkong, China, and Indo-China dollars, 58,229 dollars in 20-cent pieces, and 29,295 dollars in 10-cent pieces. Kwangsi government bank-notes have been in circulation throughout the year on a par as small coin, and in September official efforts were made to enforce the acceptance of Chinese 10-cent coins. The Hongkong equivalent, however, continues to be as much as ever in use. The exchange on subsidiary coinage ranged from 72 to 125 per cent, the projected Hongkong currency law, to become operative in March, 1914, depreciating and reverting to its own markets native-made silver coinage.

A SPORTSMAN NATURALIST IN NORTH CHINA.

A review in the *Times* of "Fur and Feather in North China." By Arthur de C. Sowerby. (Tientsin: The Tientsin Press.) says:—

For the purposes of this, his latest book on sport and zoological science in the Far East, Mr. Sowerby takes the 33rd parallel of latitude as a dividing line between Northern and Central China. This method of partition excludes from his purview a good deal of country which a reader (accustomed to the usual division of North and South at the Yangtze) might expect to find under the heading of "North China"; and it explains the absence, for example, of the bamboo-partridge (*bambusa thoracica*) from his index. The journeys and researches described in the present volume refer almost exclusively to the provinces of Chihli, Shensi, Shansi, and N. Kamsu. To Mongolia and a part of South Manchuria; at the same time, for purposes of comparative enquiry the author's observation extends occasionally beyond his selected field, southwards and eastwards. At Anhui, Szechuen, and South Kamsu.

Without any claims to be classically scientific or exhaustive, this work supplies much information, valuable alike to sportsmen and to naturalists, and supplements for these northern regions the writings of Wallace, Wilson, and other explorers of the fauna of Central and Western China. The eleven chapters devoted to ornithological subjects, as well as those which describe the habits of the wild sheep (*ovis jubatus*), goral, and wapiti of North Shansi, are particularly interesting, for the reason that they are, for the most part, a record of the author's personal observation and experience. There is also an edifying chapter on rats and mice, in which are described the graceful *Jerboa* (*Dipus Sowerbyi*), discovered by the author in the Ordos desert seven years ago, six species of mole-rats, and many other attractive rodents. Mr. Sowerby writes rather as a sportsman than as a zoologist, but he combines a trained faculty of observation with the patient industry of the born naturalist, so that his work is likely to be popular and to supply a want that has long been felt by students of natural history in the Far East. There has been no lack of competent ornithologists amongst sportsmen in China; the labours of Pere David have been ably carried on, over a wide field, by workers like Sivan and de Tondeau, but their accumulated results have never yet been recorded in a form accessible to the general reader.

In his brief preface to the present volume Mr. Sowerby declares that one of his chief objects in writing it is "to rouse public interest in the subject, with a view to the ultimate protection and preservation of many species which, under existing conditions, are doomed to extinction." We fear that this most laudable purpose is only capable at best of a very limited measure of fulfilment. In the case of pheasants and other birds that at one time were slaughtered by thousands, in season and out of season, by Chinese trappers, to meet the demand of the European market for game and plumage, the prohibition on export, introduced by the Maritime Customs, proved of great value and successfully checked this wholesale destruction; but no restrictive measures which Europeans might recommend would be likely to protect in their native wilds such animals as the musk-deer, the sika (*cervus hortulorum*), or the Manchurian wapiti, because the carcasses and horns of these beasts yield to the hunter spoils, readily portable, for which he can obtain a high price from the export trade. Nor is there any prospect of the preservation of the egret and other beautiful birds, so long as the European demand for their easily smuggled plumage creates an irresistible incentive for the destructive energies of Chinese hunters. Not to Presidential mandates or other protective enactments must these harrided animals look for their last chances of survival, but to some remote and inaccessible wilderness whither the pursuer may not follow.

Mr. Sowerby admits to a fondness for making pets of new and strange beasts, giving them the run of his premises better to study their ways. He declares that the golden eagle makes a good pet. It may be so—even a captive eagle may be good—but we have never seen one that looked happy. Of mole-rats as companions he has a favourable opinion; but his disposition is too savage. One that was allowed the freedom of his bedroom bored its way through the entire thickness of the bed clothes—mattress, blankets, quilt, and all—in its blind search for wider liberty. The lively little Jerboa, or kangaroo-rat (which "progresses by means of eight-foot jumps"), makes, it seems, a splendid pet; even bats are highly interesting objects of study in captivity. Incidentally, Mr. Sowerby states that the Chinese regard the bat as a thing of evil, and never miss an opportunity of subjecting it to cruel torture. No doubt this is true of the ignorant peasant; but Chinese decorative art, and notably that applied to wedding insignia, proclaims the bat (*fu*) to be the classical emblem for happiness. It is interesting to note that this book, well illustrated with line-drawings by the author and a number of excellent photographs of birds and beasts, is a product of North China, having been printed and published at Tientsin.

THE "MINNESOTA."

The Great Northern Steamship Company, the owners of the steamer *Minnesota*, which went aground in the Inland Sea of Japan on the night of April 11th, has received an offer from a Japanese wrecking company to save the stranded vessel.

The company offers to float the steamer within 15 days and further stipulates that unless their end of the contract is carried out, no re-emburment will be asked of the Great Northern Company. The Japanese company stipulates that they shall be paid Yen 200,000 if the contract is fulfilled within time.

THIRTY BRITISH PRISONERS BUTCHERED.

BY ORDER OF THE BAVARIAN
CROWN PRINCE.

GERMAN DESERTER'S CONFESSION.

Privats Friedrich Kuhler, Bavarian deserter, has given me two more specific instances of the murder of British captives by order of the Crown Prince of Bavaria during the last week in December, says Mr. Percival Phillips, special correspondent of *The Daily Express* on the Belgian Frontier. Kuhler, who is twenty-two years old, is a native of Ludwigshafen. He has been in the army two years, and was in the Metz garrison on the outbreak of the war. He then joined the 22nd Infantry Regiment, and was attached to the machine-gun section of the 8th Company. His regiment, after service with the Bavarian Crown Prince's army further east, was sent to reinforce General von Kluck, who was holding a position south of Ypres with the 4th, 9th, 17th, 18th, and 5th Infantry Regiments, extending before Hollebeke to Messines.

A day or two after Christmas—Kuhler thinks it was December 27th—his division made a strong attack against the Allies' trenches, which resulted in the capture of a chateau near Hollebeke, where there was a number of English and French prisoners. Kuhler says: "The order not to take English prisoners was well-known in our regiment, but the men were reluctant to murder them after surrender because we knew the British were treating German prisoners humanely; despite the allegations of our officers to the contrary. One of the men of our regiment had received a letter from his mother saying that his brother, who was a prisoner in England, wrote assuring her that he was well treated. Nevertheless, we were forced to kill the English, while the French were sent to the rear."

"One group of four soldiers and two officers were shot at Hollebeke immediately after their surrender. Another party of twenty-four British, including several officers, were ordered to be shot by Major Hoffman, commanding my regiment, but the order was not carried out there. We took the prisoners to Werwick, halfway between Menin and Warnefont, where we rested in detachments alternately—two days after two days in the firing-line."

"At Werwick the prisoners were turned over to Lieutenant Neumiehe, who asked why the men had not been shot before. They were ordered out for execution one at a time in an open space behind the headquarters, five soldiers being assigned to each victim in order, at the officer's said, to give an opportunity to as many Bavarians as possible to kill an Englishman."

"The execution was carried out in this manner in the presence of an officer, all the men being blindfolded. It was impossible to ascertain the regiments to which the men belonged, as the identification marks had been cut off."

Kuhler, who tells his story in a straightforward manner, says he desecrated because of insufficient food and ill-treatment.

MANILA AND THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

A Manila correspondent sends us a number of cuttings from the Manila Press to show the very practical sympathy of the people of the port with the efforts made to relieve the distress among the Belgians. The performances at the Zorilla Theatre in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund resulted in a contribution of nearly P.1,200 to the fund.

A very popular item on the programme of the entertainment was "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." The original was admirably sung by Tony MacLeod, who was followed to the huge delight of the audience by Hyberta Humes, with a variation entitled "It's a Long Way to Where They're Fighting." Not to be denied, the large number present joined enthusiastically in the singing.

IT'S A LONG WAY TO WHERE THEY'RE
FIGHTING!
(Feminine version of "It's a long way to Tipperary.")

I dearly love the soldier boy who goes off
to the war;
I have no use for "stay-at-homes," I don't
know what they're for.
The soldier fights with all his heart, and
makes love when he can.
He's just the sweetest, loving, fighting,
darling of a man!

It's a long way to where they're fighting.
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to where they're fighting.
To the sweetest boy I know.
I long so to caress him,
To kiss his curly hair;
It's a long, long way to where they're
fighting.
But my heart's right there.

God grant my boy come back to me and may
not lose his life,
I'll be to him in every way a model little
wife.
I'll wait his slippers at the fire, and place
his easy chair,
And show him that we women think the
brave deserve the fair.

It's a long way to where they're fighting, etc.

RUSSIA'S SEA OUTLETS.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES.

The Russian Cabinet has allocated a credit of £300,000 to preliminary works for the construction of a railway from Kem to Kola, on the Arctic Ocean. It has also authorised a credit for preliminary works in connection with the building of lines from the Archangel-Vologda Railway to a point which will be selected as a port in the Government of Archangel. All these lines are intended to assure Russian commerce a permanently free sea passage.

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against all sorts of aches and pains—
headaches, toothaches, backaches, earaches,
sore throats, sprains, strains and bruises—
by keeping close at hand a bottle of
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It
stops the pain. Stops it quickly. Just
rub it in where the pain, ache or soreness
is, and see how soon you get blessed
relief!

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

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Documents translated from or into Classical
or Colloquial Chinese.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE 85.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

The feature of the games played yesterday in connection with the Hongkong C.C.'s tennis tournament was the semi-final contest between Ng Sze Kwong and M. P. Lo in the Championship Singles. Ng Sze Kwong played the better tennis throughout a very strenuous game, his placing and not-work being marked by much skill. His win by 7-5, 6-4, 7-5 was thoroughly deserved. Lo did a lot of good things, but in the finer points of the play and in general tactics he was never the equal of his opponent. Ng Sze Kwong has now to meet either Redmond or Green, most probably the latter, in the final, which should be productive of tennis of a high order. Should Kwong meet Green the latter may depend upon being forced to play a hard game throughout.

The other games played last evening resulted as follows:—

Handicap Doubles, for semi-final—Cary and Faichnie (owe 4/0), beat Franks and Thorn (rec. 2/0), 6-4, 8-6. Professional pairs, for semi-final—Nisbet and Phillips beat Green and C. Breton, 5-7, 8-4, 6-2.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The annual report of the Golf Club shows that during the year 139 resident members joined the Club. There are now 457 resident members and 129 subscribers—total, 586.

The Championship for 1914 played over Fan Ling was won by Mr. Jasper Clark, who defeated Capt. C. Campbell in the final.

The Captain's Cup for 1914 presented by Mr. E. J. Grist was won by Mr. F. W. Cary.

The Professional Pairs Competition was won by Mr. R. E. Macdougall and Mr. R. M. Henderson.

The following members served on the Committee during the year:—Mr. E. J. Grist (Captain), Fleet Surgeon R. Spencer Bernard, Messrs. K. M. Cunningham (Hon. Secretary), C. H. Gale, E. R. Hallifax, R. O. Hutchinson, S. H. Dodwell, Lieut. H. G. Bagnall, and Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The following members qualified to play off for the cup:—

January: F. W. Cary after a tie with Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

February: R. F. Hall after a tie with Mr. A. Temperley.

March: C. E. H. Beavis.

April: P. R. Wolff.

May: H. I. Jones.

June: A. P. Bungey.

July: A. Hardman.

August: J. C. Taylor.

September: A. H. Ferguson.

October: C. C. Clarke.

November: C. J. Soper.

December: W. Turner.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A.

The accounts for 1914 show a balance profit on working of \$3,637.73 as compared with \$7,542.70 in the previous year. The profit and loss account shows a net surplus of \$5,585.45.

TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The net premium of this Company for the year, after deducting returns, re-insurances and commissions, amount to Yen 4,259,553. Appropriations have been made for the underwriting reserve fund and surplus account, and the directors now recommend the balance of Yen 2,060,204 to be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at Yen 6 per share Yen 480,000.

Carried forward Yen 2,040,204.

INVESTMENTS.—Adjustments have been made in some of the figures. The market value of the Company's securities at the close of the year was Yen 363,127 in excess of the total standing in the balance sheet. Since that date there has been general appreciation.

FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.—The transactions in these new departments have been on a small scale only, and the net premium income of Yen 40,714 is included in the general account.

RUSSIAN CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

An important conference at which the Russian Minister for Agriculture was present, passed a resolution recommending the requisition of stored cereals. It was stated that 66,000,000 quarters were in the hands of speculators. It was suggested that prices, which have already dropped, should be fixed locally after consultation between the Produce Exchange Committee and the Zemstvos.

The Ministry of Finance is organising an international competition, with prizes ranging up to 25,000, for methods of rendering methylated spirits and similar harmful liquids absolutely undrinkable. A second competition is being arranged, with prizes up to 27,000, for new or improved methods of utilising alcohol for combustible or other purposes. The total rewards will amount to nearly £68,000.

CHINESE MERCHANTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SHOULD THEIR BOOKS BE KEPT IN ENGLISH?

COURT RULES AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF REVENUE.

"The Collector of Internal Revenue apparently has no more power under the law to require books to be kept in English or Spanish than he has to require them to be kept in Greek or Latin," declared Judge Harvey in rendering judgment in the case of K. S. Young versus James J. Rafferty, collector of internal revenue, and the temporary injunction granted against the defendant December 29th, 1914, is made permanent by the court, with costs against the defendant.

This was an action brought by K. S. Young, a Chinese merchant of Manila, asking an injunction to prevent the collector of internal revenue from enforcing or attempting to enforce any of the provisions of certain regulations contained in Circular Letter No. 467, issued by him October 8th, 1914. The complaint alleged that this regulation, in so far as it requires the use of the English or Spanish language in the private books of merchants, is contrary to law and an infringement on the legal rights of all merchants, especially the Chinese, against whom the regulation is particularly directed although ostensibly general in its application.

It was further alleged that this regulation is discriminatory in its operation and constitutes an infringement of the rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that it operates as a denial of the equal enforcement of the law, and that its enforcement would lead to innumerable arrests of merchants who do not, or cannot, conform to this regulation.

At the preliminary hearing held December 29th, 1914, the defendant filed an answer stating, in substance, that these regulations are in every respect consistent with law, and necessary to secure an harmonious and efficient administration of the bureau with respect to the matters dealt with, and that same are not arbitrary, unjust, or discriminatory. The court, however, granted a temporary injunction which ordered the collector of internal revenue, his agents and attorneys to desist and refrain from enforcing the provisions of this regulation in so far as it refers to the language in which any day book shall be kept.

At the trial of the case it was shown that there are about 11,000 Chinese merchants in the Philippine Islands, 8,000 of them being retailers and 3,000 wholesalers, and about 40,000 Filipino merchants; that the Chinese merchants do a sale business of about P.320,000,000 per annum and the Filipino merchants P.80,000,000; and that the number of merchants of other nations is inconsequential, especially as most of them keep books of account in English or Spanish.

The court found from the testimony in the case that this circular letter is directed more particularly against the Chinese merchants, with a view to requiring them to keep their books, or at least a day book, in either Spanish or English in order to facilitate the examination of same by the internal revenue officers, for the purpose of preventing fraud upon the revenue.

After reviewing the testimony and the attorney's briefs, the court was of opinion that the only question necessary to be determined in this case was as to the power of the collector of internal revenue to prescribe the language in which the day book required by said circular letter shall be kept. This matter of language, holds the court, in which such book shall be kept is not a matter of mere regulation, but is a subject for legislation.

Inasmuch as the legislature has not seen fit to require the merchants to keep books, or to make the failure to keep same a criminal offense, there is some room for doubt as to the power of the Collector of Revenue to require such books to be kept, or the failure to keep them a criminal offense. In this sense only the regulation prescribed in this circular is inconsistent with law, and therefore, void.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING DECLINING.

Official figures received from the United States Department of Commerce by Statistician William Downes of the marine department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce show a decline in American merchant shipbuilding during the past year.

The report is in the nature of a comparison between the years 1913 and 1914, and indicates a decrease of 33 per cent. in point of tonnage and approximately 23 per cent in the number of vessels built. During 1914, 1,163 vessels of all classes, with the exception of warships, were built, as against 1,501 in 1913. The 1914 tonnage was 253,630, against 352,560 tons in 1913.

Including warship tonnage, the year's shipbuilding exceeded the 1913 total, but the official statistics do not include this class.

Vessels built on the Pacific Coast during 1914 were 280, of which 274 were of wooden construction; on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico there were 573 vessels built, 514 of which were of wooden construction, and on the Great Lakes and Western rivers 303 vessels were built, 233 of which were of wooden construction.

Of the total number of vessels built in all parts of the United States during 1914 forty-six were sailing vessels, 85 were steam vessels and 202 were unrigged vessels or barges.

The proportion of vessels built on the Pacific Coast, according to the statistics, did not fall below that of 1913, the greater number of them being steam schooners of various sizes and craft for use in harbours and inland waters.—San Francisco Chronicle.

EMPIRE DAY.

Lord Metch, the founder of the Empire Day movement says in a letter to the Times:—

"I have been asked by a correspondent whether in my opinion 'Empire Day' should be observed in this year of war or not. As there are doubtless others who desire the same information, perhaps you will permit me to answer such through your columns.

"I can see no valid reason why it should not be observed, as long as it is kept in the proper spirit. Indeed it appears to me that this is the very year of all others when it should be observed with the gravest solemnity and in the most sober spirit of national devotion. Was not the movement started for the very purpose of arousing all British subjects to a knowledge and appreciation of their duties to the Empire? Was it not hoped thereby to assist towards the consolidation of the Empire, and thus to strengthen it in the face of peaceful competition or of hostile aggression? Sooner than was expected by the majority even of those British who anticipated the near approach of war, the British Empire finds itself locked in a life-or-death struggle with the most powerful military nation in the world, supported by two other great military Powers. Is not this the very moment when the watchwords of the Empire movement—'Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-sacrifice'—should ring in the ears of every subject of the King throughout his vast dominions?"

"It cannot be asserted with truth that among certain sections of British subjects there is no need for further enlightenment in regard to the serious character of the present national crisis. The due observance of 'Empire Day' would give an opportunity on a large scale for such much needed enlightenment. Last year the day was observed throughout the Empire by some 19 millions of British subjects. If the Government would throw off its conservative attitude and regard the observance of the day and would cease in this year of political truce to regard it with hostile, suspicious, or indifferent eyes, they might find 'Empire Day' a most useful adjunct in augmenting the military and naval forces of the Crown. 'God save the King' and 'God save Ireland' appear together at the end of Government recruiting posters in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George has taken St. David's Day to his heart, and in his recruiting campaign in his native land has hoisted the Welsh national flag side by side with the Union Jack. In Scotland the Scotch and British flags fly peacefully side by side. Surely in this year of war, the flag of the Empire should, if only to show our appreciation of the gallant services of our overseas forces, be hoisted on May 24 over Governmental buildings at home as it is in our self-governing sister States. Can we not drop all base suspicion of each other's motives in this hour of national stress, when all should be united? Let bygones be bygones, and let us unite on May 24 next in honouring the national flag and in pledging anew our fealty to King and Fatherland."

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"NO NEED FOR PHILIPPINES TO WORRY."

The Manila *Callers* says:—It is gratifying to note that there was a gain of nearly P.100,000 in the exports from the Philippines last month compared to the figure for March a year ago. A decrease in the total trade is to be looked for with the war influences continuing to dominate the great markets of the world. Under circumstances as the present, general business is forced to mark time and for that reason we discount the fact that there was a tremendous decrease in the total trade. It is natural for progress to be slow under the restraints imposed by the unnatural conditions existing at this time and it is yet too early to look for a big increase in the volume of business transactions.

The Philippines have one foundation upon which to build confidence in looking at the future; that is there will be a demand for Philippine sugar, hemp and copra for months to come, war or no war. For many reasons European soil cannot be adequately tilled this year and it will take a long time for some of the devastated districts to recover enough to raise normal crops, all of which will insure profitable prices for surplus food products from other nations. Is there any reason why the Philippines should not attempt a change and raise a food crop to help supply Europe when the war draws to an end?

THE TRADE IN ANTI-OPIMUM PILLS.

Mr. W. G. Lay, Commissioner of Customs, at Swatow, in his report on the trade of the port for 1913, just published, remarks in a paragraph on Opium:—"The poorer classes have been compelled to resort to anti-opium pills, wine, and cakes. It is interesting to note the constant opening of medicine shops relying on business of this kind, and the huge profits made by them, which are said to be anything from \$10,000 upwards a year for large houses and \$3,000 to \$5,000 for small ones. The secret of their success is to mix morphia with Chinese medicine in such bottles and packets as will cost from 5 to 20 cents each, and thus be within the reach of everyone. Morphia is put up in such small packets that it can be easily smuggled; and it is difficult to see how such a lucrative trade can be put a stop to. Opium smoking has been very closely watched during the year, and various Edicts fulminated against it as well as against the growth of the poppy. During the first six months of 1913 the police conducted systematic house-to-house search for smokers, and arrests were of daily occurrence, with fines of from \$5 to \$500 for each offender, and three-months reward to the police. Later on, however, when the control of prisoners passed to the law courts and no rewards were given the police, house-to-house search ceased and smoking became more general."

REICHSTAG SCENES.

SOCIALIST ATTACK ON ARMY POLITICIANS.

AMSTERDAM, March 20th.

Wild scenes occurred to-day in the Reichstag during the second reading of the Budget. A telegram from Berlin describing the incidents says that the Socialist member Herr Ledebour accused the military administration of trying to Germanize parts of French territory, and added "that this policy arouses in certain districts like Alsace-Lorraine a desire for French rule." This statement caused a great disturbance and calls of "What about party peace!" Herr Ledebour continued:—"I endorse everything I have said in praise of our brave troops and generals, but in their political actions the military authorities are not up to date. I was horrified to learn that for every German village burnt by the Russians, three Russian villages would be destroyed by the Germans."

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, interposed, shouting: "This is barbarism." This remark led to a general disturbance. Crisis was heard on the Right:—"Unheard-of treason. We will not permit the supreme military authority to be thus attacked." Herr Dove, the Vice-President, called Herr Liebknecht to order. Herr Ledebour then said:—"Such a measure strikes not only at the Russians, but at the Poles and the Lithuanians, on whose co-operation we must count. (Renewed disturbance and cries of "Finish.")

The Vice-President declared that criticism of the Army administration was not permissible. Herr Ledebour tried to continue in the same tone, but there was a further violent disturbance. Members sprang from their seats and excitedly called for order. From the Socialist benches two members shouted to Herr Ledebour:—"Speak up in the name of your party." Herr Ledebour continued:—"German policy must be such that these peoples can see in Germany a shield and safeguard for their freedom. As a Socialist and German patriot (noisy laughter) I believe it my duty to emphasize this. I have done this in the interest of my beloved Fatherland and Europe. (Loud Opposition cries of "Shame" and much commotion.)

Herr Bassermann (National Liberal) associated himself with a protest by Count Westarp (Conservative). He said we admire the military achievement of our Army against superior Russian forces. (Bravo.) We regret the necessity for such reprisals, but if the Russians burn everything and violate women (hear, hear), shall we, considering this, not demand such action from our military authorities as will put a stop to the inhuman warfare waged by the Russians? (Loud applause.)

Herr Scheidemann (Socialist) declared in the name of the Party Committee:—"Herr Ledebour was only invited to speak on the language question (Sprachen, paragraph). His other remarks were made on his own account and he alone bears responsibility for them. (Loud applause.)

The estimates of the Ministers of the Interior, the Colonies, and the Navy were ultimately agreed to.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Wednesday, April 28th.—Combined Parade 5.25 p.m. sharp. British and Portuguese Companies will parade with Arms. Members of the British Company who have not already done so will draw ammunition at 5.15 p.m.

Thursday, April 29th.—1st Chinese Company and 1st Indian Company. Rifle exercises 5.30 p.m.

Friday, April 30th.—1st British Company and 1st Portuguese Company. Rifle exercises, 5.30 p.m.

MUSKETRY.

Saturday, May 1st.—Musketry practice for No. 2 Platoon of 1st Chinese Company. Peak Range, 2.30 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, A. S. P. (Reserve).

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1808 Private W. R. Mansfield to Scouts Company.

No. 1809 Sapper E. A. Gibbs to Engineer Company.

No. 1810 Sapper G. R. Rodger to Engineer Company.

No. 1811 Private A. D. Ball to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

2.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—

Pte. F. Richardson from 19th April 1915, to 19th April, 1916.

Lt.-Col. H. West from 23rd April 1915, to 26th February, 1916.

Pte. A. W. Tickle from 4th May, 1915, to 6th June, 1915.

2nd-Lieut. C. C. F. Cunningham from 26th April, 1915, to 26th April, 1916.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 28th inst. 5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery: 10 pdr. drill with mules at Headquarters.

DETAIL.

4.—On duty: H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

From Cradley (Worcestershire) the death is reported of Mr. Thomas Tibbets, brewer and malster, who won a prize for the second heaviest man in England. He turned the scale at about 30 stone and measured two yards in girth. The bearers at the funeral were six of the heaviest men in the district, their aggregate weight being 100 stone.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

"B. V. D."

SLEEPING SUITS

WHITE NAINSOOK \$3.00 PER SUIT.

COLOURED SOIESETTE \$4.75 PER SUIT.

"B. V. D."

UNDERWEAR

COAT-CUT VESTS \$1.50 & \$2.50 Each.

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS \$1.50 & \$2.50 Per Pair.



LIGHT WEIGHT

PYJAMA SUITS

IN CEYLON, WOOL CREPE, WOOL TAFFATA, VIYELLA, Etc.

From \$6.00 to \$10.00 Per Suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HOWITT & PHILLIPS CO.

FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BY SPECIAL DESIRE—

"MRS. DOT."

THURSDAY, 29th APRIL:—

THE WORLD-WIDE SCREAMING FARICAL COMEDY,

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

FRIDAY, 30th APRIL:—

AND LAST PERFORMANCE,

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of Major General F. H. KELLY, C.B.

"DAVID GARRICK."

Followed by the Great

"DER TAG."

by Sir J. M. BARRIE.

This One-Act Play caused tremendous sensation in London recently

N.B.—50 per cent. of THIS NIGHT'S GROSS RECEIPTS will be given to the TOBACCO and CIGARETTE FUND for the SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

PRICES AS USUAL:

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1915.

[641

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Manager to issue to CHOW YAU KUM duplicate Certificate for 10 Shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate

No. 3050/3050=10 Shares HAS BEEN LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [546]
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of Foreign Importers of Goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 5 P.M.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. [546]
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

WANTED.

A N ENGLISH NURSE to look after Two Young Children.

Apply— "NURSE" Care of "Daily Press" Office. [547]
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

DURING my absence and until further notice, Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOLE, has been appointed Acting Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. [532]
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, HAPPY VALLEY, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary. [539]
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

G. B. E.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen ... \$36.00
Ladies ... \$18.00
Children ... \$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Punch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20.

Season Tickets, which in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [464]
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [248]

FOR SALE.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS, and other

PHILATELIC GOODS, at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO., CAINE ROAD, No. 11A. [446]
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton, Various in Various Shades. Telephone 1219. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND OF TWENTY DOLLARS and a Bonus of FIVE DOLLARS per Share for the year 1913, and an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1914, will be Payable on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. [533]
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 30th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DABBY, General Manager. [494]
Hongkong, 13th April, 1915.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April, to the 10th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. [527]
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. [548]
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

To be obtained from THE— HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE— and LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [539]
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [36]
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury Room, Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [35]
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen with English Family in Kowloon.

Apply— "O. K." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [543]
Hongkong, 27th April, 1915.

TO LET.

ON the 1st of May, No. 27, CONDUIT ROAD, VERY LARGE DINING and DRAWING ROOMS, Three Excellent Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms; well furnished throughout.

Apply to— MESSRS. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [534]
Hongkong, 24th April, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. [501]
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & Co. [393]
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply— KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central. [305]
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply— H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. [53]
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [45]
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5, Duddell Street.

Apply— A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANBY, No. 1, Duddell Street. [244]
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915.

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya Kennedy Town. GODOJNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [38]
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. "PENYHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [280]
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [39]
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [372]
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915.

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.

No. 25, BELLIMOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road. "EGGSFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERRION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), in BRACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.

"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK.

Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street. ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

Apply to— LINDSEY & DAVIS, 8rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [43]
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. " "

PYERIS.

Chemically an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirit, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

PRICES—

\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.

\$0.50 " " SPLITS.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation, without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE—\$0.85 PER DOZ.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PRICES—

\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.

\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28TH, 1915.

LOCAL QUESTIONS.

THE lengthy and extremely interesting address delivered by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of that body on Monday, dealt with a number of topics of special interest to the community.

Some of these topics, like the provision of wireless communication, piracy in Chinese waters, and the currency problems, are in the nature of "hardy annuals," but it is satisfactory to know that at least one of them—the complaint with regard to the absence of wireless communication—has been voiced for the last time, as the installation of wireless communication is now well in hand, and it is hoped, as Mr. Hewitt remarked, that in the course of the summer the Colony will be provided with this most necessary aid to our shipping business and to the increased safety of life and shipping property afloat.

A new element this year enters into the references to the local currency problem, for the Colony is now not only vexed with a depreciated subsidiary coinage, but, also, with the extraordinary situation of the standard coin of the Colony (the silver dollar) being of lower value than the unofficial banknotes, which are merely promises to pay silver dollars.

Mr. Hewitt's address contains the first public announcement that this matter has been "repeatedly considered by the Government, who, from time to time, have consulted the business community on the subject," but it is somewhat disconcerting to learn that "no final policy has been decided upon, nor has any amelioration been found for a state of affairs of which we have so much cause to complain and which so materially affects our prosperity."

Obviously the problem is one of great difficulty, because, as Mr. Hewitt remarked, the causes of this depreciation of the silver dollar are in great measure to be found outside the

Colony. In other words, it is due, we understand, to a restricted circulation of silver in China owing to the dullness of trade, and merchants are finding it more convenient to board notes than silver dollars.

Mr. Hewitt expressed his personal opinion that the true cure for the present state of affairs is to be found in the substitution of Hongkong treasury notes for those now current in the Colony, but at the moment this view has not found favour with the "powers that be."

It is, however, impossible to contemplate a policy of *laissez faire* on the part of the powers-that-be in a matter of such serious importance to the business community, and an assurance would be welcome that the authorities are still considering means of ameliorating the present state of affairs.

Such questions as cargoes in enemy ships staying in neutral ports, and the scarcity of tonnage due to so many merchant vessels being taken up by the Government for military services were naturally touched upon, as well as the important subject of trading with the enemy.

It is indeed an extraordinary anomaly that in China British subjects should be permitted by their Government to carry on business with the enemy on the ground that by residence in China the alien enemy has acquired commercial domicile in a neutral State.

Mr. Hewitt's condemnation of this policy as a mistaken one, as well as his declaration that—under no condition should any one of the Allies assist the enemy in the slightest degree in their business undertakings, will be widely endorsed.

Mr. MONTAGUE EDE happily capped the Chairman's observations on this subject when he said that if we realised the vital truth that—German trade activity in the East was one of the manifestations of the Prussian Spirit of World Dominion, and not the result of economic pressure from within, "we should stand together, and as with our brethren in the trenches, have the common object of opposing this form as well as every other form of Prussianism."

Whatever the lawyers may say as to the right of British subjects to trade with the alien enemy in a neutral State, it is obviously, from the moral point of view, the plain duty of every patriotic Briton, wherever he may have his commercial domicile, to act in this matter in conformity with the policy in force throughout the Empire.

It is scarcely credible that any British firm or subject in China can at the present time be acting otherwise, but while legal pronouncements afford to British subjects the shadow of an excuse for trading with the enemy, it is well that our public men, and public bodies like the British Chambers of Commerce, should emphasise the unpatriotic character of the act, and, as Mr. Ede put it, point the way to Britishers generally.

A mail for Europe via Sberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Howitt and Phillips Co. play "Mrs. Dot" at the Theatre to-night.

Mr. Vanderstar, of 10, The Peak, has reported to the police that some person has stolen from his room one \$10 note.

A party of twelve members of the U.S. Congress arrived at Honolulu on the 20th inst. After studying the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands they are going on to the Philippines.

The case in which ten Chinese were charged with stealing and receiving ten tons of coal, the property of the Taikeo Dock Co., was concluded at the Magistracy yesterday. All the defendants except the four were convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to six weeks.

His worship observed that there were many more men engaged in conveying the coal from the tug to the launch, and no explanation had been made to him as to how they had escaped. It seemed almost as if they had been allowed to escape. Mr. Preston said there was a very strong presumption that they jumped overboard.

Mr. R. F. Long, manager of the China Light and Power Company, Ltd., left the Colony yesterday by the *Nippon Maru* for Japan, via Manila.

At Yokohama he joins the *Mongolia* leaving for San Francisco, and proceeds thence to London with a view to joining the new army, having obtained from H.E. Major-General Kelly a recommendation for a commission.

Mr. Long, who has resided in Hongkong for the past six years, was a corporal in the Volunteers and won several cups and spoons for shooting.

For two seasons he was captain of the Hongkong Football Club, and he leaves the Colony with the good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TERRITORIALS ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It was with much pleasure that I read your leading article in this morning's issue advocating that something be done to express the welcome we all feel, and to give tangible form to the appreciation we all have, for the services that Territorial troops are giving here and elsewhere.

I remember a Teutonic friend giving me an analysis of the make-up of the average Briton in terms of German psychology. We were, he said, phlegmatic and choleric. He laid great emphasis on the "phlegma," the cool spirit and cold exterior, but also a great deal about the incalculable force and fire beneath it all.

To the newly-arrived Territorials it may well seem that we take their coming in a very matter-of-fact fashion.

It is a long cry from Ludlow and Oswestry to Hongkong, and a whole world of difference lies between. To seasoned troops with experience of garrison cities in different parts of the world accommodation to the life of Hongkong is not a difficult matter; they are old hands and know their way about. With the Territorials it is just the opposite, and for this reason a special duty devolves upon us.

No doubt most of the new troops would prefer to be at the Front, but here also there are vital interests of Empire to be defended, and work to be done towards the achieving of the one great result. Recent events in Singapore, where some of these Territorials have helped in straightening things out, point the moral with much force. We are the immediate gainers from the presence of these new forces, who give us a sense of greater safety and preparedness and who link us up so closely with the hundreds of thousands of our kith and kin who are willingly and gladly coming forward in the great Cause. We may be sure that the will to do all that is necessary and permissible to make their stay in Hongkong as bright as possible exists; and a little thought and organisation along the lines you suggest will easily provide the means. I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

T. ROBINSON, Wesleyan Chaplain.

April 27th, 1915.

POSTERS ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

At the Magistracy yesterday the proprietors of the Victoria Theatre, the Bijou, the Empire Theatre, the Tai Ping Theatre, and Messrs. Montrie & Co. were summoned for displaying posters upon Government buildings without permission.

Mr. Blake, the manager of the Victoria Theatre, said that over since he could remember, during the last 22 years, posters had always been placarded on the building in Battery Path, and objection had only been taken recently. In future no posters would be displayed there.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$1, at the same time pointing out that the Captain Superintendent of Police would give permission for the erection of posters. The representatives of the other theatres summoned were also fined \$1, with the exception of Messrs. Montrie & Co., whose representative pointed out that his firm were simply the agents for theatrical companies, and that all the bill-posting was done through the advance agent. The summons in this case was



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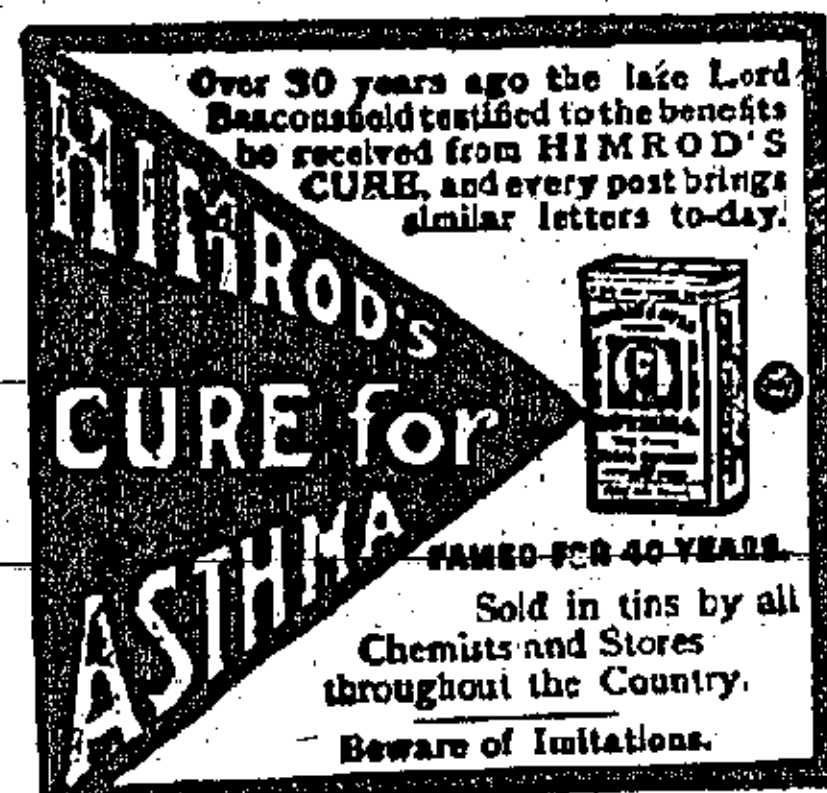
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THERAPION No. 100

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 10.40 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has advanced north-eastwards, and is now central in the Pacific to the east of Japan. Pressure continues to increase over eastern Japan and to give way over the remainder of the area; it is lowest over the southern part of the China Sea. A depression is indicated to the N.W. of Shanghai.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.)
Formosa Channel	No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27th APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Mon.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	68	30.38	—	—	—	—	0 1
Hakodate	—	30.42	—	—	N	—	—
Tokio	—	30.44	—	—	SW	—	—
Koohi	—	—	—	—	SE	—	—
Nagasaki	—	30.11	—	—	E	—	—
Kagoshima	—	30.17	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	30.10	—	—	—	—	0 1
Naha	—	30.05	—	—	SW	—	1 4
Kajima	—	29.99	—	—	—	—	1
Bonin Is.	—	29.94	—	—	—	—	1
Chico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	—	29.94	51	86	S	—	7 0
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.99	64	100	SE	—	1
Hangchow	—	29.99	64	—	SE	—	1 2
Guatall	—	30.09	60	84	N	—	1 2
Sharp Peak	—	29.81	67	89	N	—	2 2
Amoy	68	29.81	67	89	N	—	2 2
Swatow	—	29.96	67	89	N	—	2 2
Taihoht	68	29.93	68	96	—	—	2 2
Taihu	—	29.93	70	—	—	—	2 2
Tainan	—	29.93	70	—	N	—	2 2
Koehoon	—	29.93	70	—	—	—	2 2
Pescadore	—	29.93	70	—	—	—	2 2
Canton	—	29.93	68	55	—	—	4 0
Hongkong	—	29.91	70	92	E	—	3 4
Cape Rock	—	29.93	—	—	—	—	1
Cape	—	29.87	68	88	S	—	—
Wahau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedlow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	68	29.88	69	98	—	—	0 3
Touraine	—	29.84	72	—	NW	—	3 6
Cape St. James	—	29.78	—	—	E	—	1 4
Apari	—	29.81	71	55	SE	—	1 4
Dagupan	—	29.81	81	69	SE	—	1 4
Manilla	—	29.84	72	93	—	—	0 1
Legaspi	—	29.85	77	92	N	—	—
Taloban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.78	79	84	N	—	4
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE ECONOMICAL FRENCH WOMAN.

BANHISHED LUXURIES.

SIMPLE AND GRACEFUL LIFE.

[BY "THE TIMES" FASHION CORRESPONDENT.]

The virtue of economy for which the French woman is so renowned has borne good fruit since the war, for although misery and want are necessarily felt all through the country from stagnation of business, they are immeasurably lessened by the fact that almost all French women have some savings or resources upon which to draw. Moreover, directly the war broke out the practical French woman at once began to prepare for eventualities, and with the decision which marks most of her actions she reduced her daily expenditure with a firm hand. The French woman of gentle breeding can live simply and inexpensively in a very graceful way, and the last sacrifice made are the dainty things about her person. The *bourgeoise* of the small shopkeeping class practices economy with less grace but equal fervour, and the woman of the people frankly makes no attempt to be anything but well-fed and tidy. All classes have a gift for holding on to the essentials of life when their material existence is at stake, and it is always the superfluous which is sacrificed first. Such a fine sense of proportion is one of the nation's strongest points, and it is one of the dangers of the north may well ponder upon.

As we climb the social ladder in France we find very much the same rules of life governing all classes, especially where money is concerned. The working woman and the aristocrat show the same simple common-sense in dealing with the difficulties of a domestic or economic problem, and both are equally capable of making immense sacrifices for those belonging to them. The working woman economizes first on food, because she realizes that good food gives her strength to work; the aristocrat, on the other hand, retrenches first on her own table, unless she is dispensing hospitality. Both women economize in dress and household linen by that meticulous care of the wardrobe and the linen chest which marks most French households.

NOT A THREAD WASTED.

They darn and patch and turn and re-make until not a thread is wasted. They never indulge in superfluous ornament, and although a French workman's kitchen may look less comfortable than an Englishman's, the essentials to well-being are always to be found there—a good meal, a good bed, and tidy clothing, with warmth enough to sit and smoke in comfort. The dining table will probably be check by cowl with the bed, but both will be excellent of their kind; the table will show no tablecloth, but just an oil-cloth cover; but no matter what the meal, *serviettes* will be provided, and, most important of all, the cooking will be of the first order, for the woman who cannot cook in France is as rare as the woman who cannot sew.

The shop-keeper, that marvellous woman who sits at the receipt of custom, shows the same characteristics as the woman of the labouring class, and in her way she labours quite as persistently. Like the virtuous woman of old she "worketh willingly with her hands, and she girdeth her loins with strength, and she looketh well to the ways of her household." She sacrifices nothing to outside show, and is content to do without a "salon" or "caveau" as she can have a correct "suite" of furniture in her bedroom. Her children are well fed, well clothed, well educated, and well started in business. She leaves nothing to chance, and her charity begins at home, although it does not always end there, as the war is proving every day.

The upper middle class has, perhaps, wider boundaries and more luxury than any other class in France. Its elements are more mixed and consequently its principles are less easily defined. The *parvenue* justice those families which have "come" to respectability for generations, the vulgarly rich and the unconstitutionally well-to-do inhabit much the same kind of mansions; but even here gambling, venturesome spirits among the women are less general than those which are ruled by common-sense and economy. Prudence tempers most of their actions and, only in thoughts and theories are they utterly without restraint. They express, superficially, more of the passing moods of the age than any other class in France, but even they are only moved on the surface, and deep down in their nature is that unalterable inexpressible current of life which is the *raison française*, the current which moves them all, individually and en masse, to self-sacrifice for *la patrie* and *la famille*, and which enables them, as a race and as personalities, to survive revolutions, wars, and the evils of peace, with a strength and a courage and a mental spring such as no other nation in the world can surpass.

THE NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES.

PROPOSAL THAT BELGIUM SHOULD SUPPLANT BERLIN.

PARIS, March 28th.

The National Committee of Sports, which is the directing body of all French sports, unanimously decided at a special meeting to-day not to take part in the 1916 Olympic Games, believing that such games should not be held that year. The Committee passed the following resolution:—"We believe that when the time comes to discuss the date and place of the next Olympic Games the International Board would honour itself in offering to the city of Belgium, and particularly to the city of Antwerp, the organization of the next Olympiad."

In case Belgium would not be in a position to organize the games, the Committee suggests that the games be given to the oldest of all neutral Switzerland, who certainly would be in a position to organize this great peaceful event. The Olympic Games of 1916 were fixed to be held in Berlin.

WHY THE GERMANS DENY US "SOULS."

The *Cologne Gazette*, eager always in discovery, has found out that Lord Kitchener has no "psychological sense." Our Minister at War does not understand, we are told, "the souls of the people he is fighting."

The *Cologne Gazette* will be wise not to extract too great a solace from the supposed ignorance of its enemy. Lord Kitchener is a profound psychologist. And he is peculiarly well fitted to deal with the Germans, because he has devoted many years of his life to the study of savage races. He knows how to gauge with perfect accuracy the strength and weakness of those peoples which civilization, in the true sense, has never touched with her ennobling finger. He who has controlled the dervishes will have no difficulty in divining the purpose of the Kaiser and his Huns, as the Germans will presently find to their ruin and discomfort.

It does not well become Germany to boast of psychology. She has shown herself in the last six months profoundly ignorant of human character. Had she been able to see the other peoples of Europe with a clear and honest eye, she would have kept her sword within its scabbard. She had docketed them all with opprobrious epithets—degenerate France, decadent England, barbarous Russia—and put them away in suitable pigeon-holes. And not only was her judgment of other peoples character hopelessly erroneous, nothing happened in accord with her profound researches. There was revolution neither in Russia nor in India. Ireland for the moment suspended her political controversy. France, in spite of her Government, rose to the summit of a great opportunity. And if the *Cologne Gazette* were gifted with prudence or a sense of humour, it would abolish the word "psychology" from its vocabulary and recognize that Germany must rely solely upon blood and iron, and must leave political wisdom to the "degenerate" races who surround her.

ENGLAND'S GREATER VARIETY. Yet no failure in foresight seems to daunt our enemies. They are as quick to vaunt their own psychology as to deny it to us. And nothing pleases them better than to sketch after the manner of Theophrastus neat little characters of their opponents. We hear without shame or embarrassment that we are the victims of laziness and of a dull lethargy. Our spirit, it seems, lacks the Teutonic buoyancy and freedom. We accept the reproach in placid contentment. In the last six months we have had a clear demonstration, and the Germans have had it too, that we are neither lethargic nor lazy. The courage and energy which have driven us forth to seek our fortunes in every corner of the globe have not deserted us in this hour of our need, and we receive Germany's reproach with the cheerfulness which comes of a secure knowledge that the reproach is unwarranted.

Again we are told by our solemn mentor that we are miserably poor in "intellectual possessions," and again we may smile indulgently at the professors of Germany. The home of Shakespeare and Milton, of Newton and Darwin, to name but those, shall see no shadow cast across its brilliance by the dull bulk of Germany. As little need we resent the charge of bad education. It is true that we are not drilled into a dim and will-less uniformity like the sons of Prussia. We do not place the training of our scholars in the hands of politicians, nor do we admit State-aided professors within the walls of our universities. But our system, or our lack of it, makes for variety, and we are not so ill-educated that we would accept the false, preposterous generalizations of Herr Houston Chamberlain as real history, even on the automatic word of an Emperor.

The Germans, however, see the world as they would wish it to be. They will still force facts to run to the heel of their pet theory. They will still proclaim aloud their swift institutions of character, though every guess they hazard be false. The truth is that they have no psychology, but merely the apparatus of psychology. Text-books are theirs in lavish abundance, and technical terms. They delight in controversy and in the sham fights of professorial warfare. But they never get beyond the stage of the textbook. When they attempt to apply what they have learned, they display at once the barrenness of their method. So also they have no literary criticism, but only its apparatus. They will collect you facts about literature; they will collate manuscripts with infinite patience; they will count your verbs and nouns, and will tell you, for instance, how many times this word or that is used in the Elizabethan dramatists. But no sooner do they approach a work of literature than they kill it outright. Their dead hand lies heavily upon it. A poem, when they have done with it, ceases to be a living work of art, and becomes a lifeless specimen of grammar, with a pin driven tightly through its back.

NOTHING OMITTED EXCEPT TRUTH. So it is that the Germans should be content to discuss psychology in its proper jargon, and leave the characters of living men and women for others to discriminate. The discipline which their schools and universities impose upon them drive them into the hide-bound habits of pedantry. The German scholar cannot think for himself. The word is given that the English are lazy and lethargic and the German world believes it in unquestioning homage. Thus we understand Germany's astounding credulity. She eagerly accepts the current falsehoods of hope.

The Kaiser's favourite poet, Gunglhofer, has gravely announced that on March 3 twenty-six Africans went over to the Germans, begged of them their wonderful German lances, swords, and guns, and declared they would gladly use these victorious weapons against the English. That is a falsehood cut to the real German pattern. It is precise in its absurdity. Not even the date is omitted. Nothing is left out except the truth, and no doubt the rumour has brought comfort to countless German homes. The Germans, indeed, will go on asserting, believing, and misunderstanding until the end of the war. And we can find no satisfaction in the perverse created a demon more terrible than an over-disciplined, credulous, and nervous peasant. From "Letters of an Englishman" in the *Daily Mail*.

Here is a letter from a British prisoner in Germany. Its authenticity is not vouched for.—Dear Charlie, We are having a fine time here, and they do us well. Every night we have a six course dinner, with champagne, long Coronas, and 65 brandy (free). Our sheets (linen) are changed every night, the bathrooms are the last word in luxury, we are allowed to do what we like, and the Germans are perfectly splendid fellows.—P.S.—Your brother Bill was shot this morning for complaining.

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS AND THE WAR.

DEFAULTING STATES.

The report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders for 1914 is more than usually interesting, because a number of the Spanish American States have, as a consequence of the war, been unable to provide for the remittance to London of the funds allocated to the service of their external debts. Where the recent record of a State has been good, and it has shown an honourable desire to maintain its credit, the Council, rather than class it as a defaulter, has consented to a little delay, either by postponing the due interest payments or by a temporary suspension of the sinking funds. Uruguay, Paraguay, Nicaragua, and Venezuela are cases in point; but the position of Venezuela is not made any better by the contention that it is not justified, in view of a falling revenue, in paying a premium on exchange, notwithstanding that by the arrangement of 1905 it is under the obligation to remit for the debt service in sterling. Costa Rica, Colombia, Salvador, and Guatemala stand out in agreeable relief as having kept up their payments, in spite of trade disturbance and exchange difficulties; and Costa Rica's special efforts to keep faith with her bondholders are cordially recognized in the report. Ecuador's failure to fulfil her obligations for the seven months before the war as well as since seems to disentitle her to be kept out of the defaulters' list, and the cool dishonesty of Honduras in appropriating railway receipts hypothecated to the bondholders only confirms the bad impression created by her many years of systematic default. Special reference is made to Brazil and the Province of Buenos Aires, both of which have been seriously affected by economic conditions and have had to resort to interest-funding arrangements. They get the benefit of the Council's belief that their position is due to circumstances, in the well-established phrase, over which they have had no control. Mexico, whose financial delinquencies are due to "self-destructive revolutionary confusion," is classified as an out-and-out defaulter. The report refers in caustic terms to the nine defaulting States of the American Union which have "made no attempt to remove the stain" on their honour.—*The Times*.

PRIZES FOR DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

The following letter has recently appeared in *The Times*—

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that, as a result of your kind publication of my previous letters, I have now received offers from friends which added to my own will bring the prize offered by Mr. Joseph Hoult of £200 for the next four German submarines destroyed by any ship of the British mercantile marine or trawler up to £2,000 apiece. The names are as follows:—

My Own (£200 for each of the four)	£400
John H. Hall, ditto	400
W. O. Giehrst, ditto	400
John Batt & Co. (Limited) (£200 for each of the second, third, and fourth)	300
Miss Blanche A. Holland	100
"Shipowner"	100
Alfred Herbert	100
J. Henry Wills	100
"An Old Salt"	100
Total	£2,000

which completes my original proposal, which was to add £500 to each of Mr. Hoult's patriotic £200 apiece.

In addition to this the Earl of Dysart has kindly expressed a desire to be associated with the fund by a contribution of not exceeding £100, to be divided into four equal sums of £25 to be applied to the first four ones in which the offers made by Mr. Hoult, supported by myself and friends, become payable; and the £200 which Messrs. Mann and Cook offer in their letter which you published on the 19th inst. I have also received another good patriot's cheque for £1 (Mr. Justin W. Boys). These and any further contributions I receive will enable us to increase the amount of the prizes.

All moneys received have been, and will be, paid into the Capital and Counties Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, to a special account entitled "Submarine Sinking Fund Prizes Account," and each contributor shall be informed so soon as the first claim is made—which we all trust will be soon.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY KIMBER.
Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney,
March 23.

DESTROYING THE ENEMY'S TRADE.

A GERMAN PRECEDENT.

As a commentary on the German indignation of the English policy of starving out Germany, the weekly journal *Amsterdammer* reminds its readers of the speech delivered by the German Chancellor, von Caprivi, at the sitting of the Reichstag on March 4th, 1892. In this speech von Caprivi pointed out that, in his opinion, the cutting off of the enemy's trade in a naval war would always continue to be an indispensable policy.

"HIGH-HANDED METHODS."

The following really delicious letter appears in *The Times*:—

Sir—A little light might be shed, with advantage, upon the high-handed methods of the Passports Department at the Foreign Office. On the form provided for the purpose I described my face as "intelligent." Instead of finding this characterization entered, I have received a passport on which some official, utterly unknown to me, has taken it upon himself to call my face "foval." Yours very truly,
BASSETT DIBBY.
28, Half Moon-street,
Mayfair, W., Feb. 1914.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

BOURBON, French str., 995, Lever Mont, 28th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice—China.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jno. Doyle, 28th April—Saigon 19th April, Rice—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHUNGKING, British str., 1,011, Rees Lewis, 19th April—Swatow 14th April—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUSAN, British str., 1,337, R. Robertson, 24th April—Bangkok 13th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

DARYA MANU, Japanese str., 2,750, Y. Goto, 17th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Jous. Christensen, 24th April—Batkok 18th April, General—Chinese.

HANOI, French str., 7355, Ch. Le Chevalier, 28th April—Haiphong 25th April, General—A. R. Marty.

HOWE BEA, British str., 2,065, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General—Chinese.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., 1,255, Wm. Munro, 21st April—Shanghai 15th April, General—Chinese.

JADY, French str., 368, J. Pannier, 25th April—Haiphong 23rd April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KABO, Chinese str., 991, Goh, 21st April—Singapore and Saigon 17th April, Rice—Chinese.

KAIKONG, British str., 987, J. Barry Evans, 25th April—Haiphong 22nd April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KUNO PINO, Chinese str., 1,745, Howie, 19th April—Shanghai 15th April, General—Chinese.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 2,315, Stewart, 22nd April—Shanghai 18th April, General—Chinese.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 1,768, John McArthur, 24th April—Shanghai 21st April, General—Chinese.

LAERTES, British str., 1,350, Jenkins, 25th April—Kobeishang 18th April, Rice—Chinese.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Benson, 25th April—Shanghai 22nd April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LOKSANG, British str., 979, D. W. Ritchie, 24th April—Haiphong and Hoihow 22nd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, Alcock, 21st April—Sandakan 14th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MONTAGUE, British str., 3,933, F. L. Davidson, 22nd April—Vancouver, B.C., 28th March, General—C.P.R. Co.

MONGOLIA, American str., 3,750, Emery Rice 23rd April—San Francisco 27th March, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

NIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,993, T. Watanabe, 24th April—Kobe 16th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,814, Asakawa, 25th April—Shanghai 22nd April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHINKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,936, T. Okuda, 19th April—Java and Tegal 9th April, Sugar—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SUYEIRO MARU, Japanese str., 1,069, T. Yabuta, 19th April—Keelung 16th April, Coal—Order.

TIARRELL, British str., 3,978, Reed, 22nd April—Batkok 18th April, General—Standard Oil Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st April—Sydney 23rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

THINODAS, Dutch str., 7,800, E. Kroes, 23rd April—Java Coast and Macassar, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

THINOTAY MARU, Japanese str., 1,529, K. Yamada, 23rd April—Chingwantao 19th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

THINOTAY, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. La Koy, 23rd April—Batavia, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TUNOSMAN, British str., 2,572, G. W. Muir, 22nd April—Chingwantao 15th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 1,959, Asai, 20th April—Mitsui 14th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WIMBORON, British str., 2,438, J. Cantell, 23rd April—Chingwantao 19th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,726, P. Itani, 14th April—Wakamatsu 8th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ZAFIRO, American str., 1,408, N. S. Vankori, 22nd April—Saigon 13th April, Rice, Logs, and Merchandise.—Order.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt & Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Mrs. Dot."

TO-MORROW

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt & Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Charley's Aunt."

Friday, 30th April—

Noon—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt & Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"David Garlick."

Monday, 2nd May—

5 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Meeting of Foreign Importers at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings.

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club Annual General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

Monday, 10th May—

11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRAFFIC REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$19 per annum. Postage 5s to any part of the World.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and DAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: Connecting with "GUJARAT" 17th May. EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING: From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS. FITTED WITH WILKINS-TALGOTT.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

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ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May

"... "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... On 27th May

Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [363]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK." [30]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER FROM EXPEDIENT ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE FOR ON OR ABOUT

THINODAS... JAVA In port SHANGHAI 20th April

* THINANOEL... JAVA In port SHANGHAI & JAPAN 2nd May

* THIKEMBANG JAPAN 13th May JAPAN 15th May

THIKINI... JAVA 2nd half of May

THILATJAP JAPAN 2nd half of May

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 27th April, 1915. [8]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOODOR ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES Exchange.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing 50,000 facts and figures from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [35]

ARRIVALS.

COHEN P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

ON SALE.

POUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG**
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER
1914. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "**HONGKONG DAILY PRESS**
Office.
Hongkong, 22nd Jan'y, 1915.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1,"

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

RETURN TOUR The Steamers "KUREMAE," "NAMAWA" and "FOOKANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mofu to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is stopping via the "YACUMOTO," "KURUMAWA," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Mofu and returning via Hongkong at regular intervals, time occupied 5 days.

Direct to Hongkong. These vessels have made most improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

These vessels have made most improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also on board.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, Peking, Tientsin, W'wei, N'owwan, etc.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kwantai, Laidau, Singapore, Tawao, Swatow, etc.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kwantai, Laidau, Singapore, Tawao, Swatow, etc.

Insurance and Reinsurance.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Box 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking
Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 216 Sub Ex. No.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 HONGKONG, 25th February, 1916. **AGENTS**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

10-
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [38]

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SU
CANAL.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALAC
COAST.)

S.S. "INDRADEO," On or about 4th May.
For Freight or information apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co
General Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [4]

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

"SARDINIA."
Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 7th Mar, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports, in connection with the C.O.S.'s "Mazari" from Colombo, but no accommodation in this vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the S.S. "KASHMIR," due in London on the 18th June, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 15000 tons
PERFIA 9000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

PERSEA (via Manila) ..	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	WED'DAY, 26th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superbly prepared cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of M. V. Moreci, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming, equipped with electric dock games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

B. C. MOETON, AGENT,

TEL. No. 141. KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER
 Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, &c.

1ST MAY AND 3RD JULY.
Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

PASSAGE RATES:—
VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 AND £45.
 Other Ports furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply-
D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1917.

S.S. "NERA."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIE
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Lo

in connection with above Steamers
informed that their Goods with

reception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable
being landed and stored at their risks into
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained immediately after landing.
Optical Cargo will be forwarded on the
intimation is received from the Consulate
before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be held

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
the 27th April, at Noon, will be sold

All Claims must be sent in to me on or
the 29th inst, or they will not
be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined
TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS

Hongkong, 21st April, 1915. Agent

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"KALONO"

Captain F. T. Swinney, having arrived at the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo hereby informed that their Goods are landed and taken into the Godown.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited, Kowloon, and its Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chipped, and damaged
to be left in the Godowns, where they
be examined on FRIDAY, 30th inst.
10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the
date they cannot be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 7th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Neon. 7th May.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA Capt. W. H. Swaney, R.N.R.	About 10th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE Capt. J. Gault, R.N.R.	About 12th May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG AND HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 28th Apr., 9 A.M.
NEWCHOW	"SHAOHSING"	On 28th Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 29th Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW"	On 2nd May, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 10th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.

S.S. "LIN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Extras. State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHOT" and "CHIHAN" and the S.S. "KANGCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW" and "YINGHOW" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

BEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 30th April, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th May, at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 28th April, at 1 P.M.
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Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANTHIA" 5182 tons, Captain Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK and CALCUTTA on 29th April, at 11 A.M.

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5184 tons, Captain Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 14th May.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	On 15th May, 10 A.M.	On 15th May, 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	3rd May, 14th May.	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS	24th June.	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A Ship's Room has Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 20th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wednesday, 13th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	On 3rd May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
TRANSFERRING on the O's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Sato	FRIDAY, 14th May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcel.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"NIO MARU"		WEDNESDAY, 28th Apr., at 7 A.M.
"JAVA MARU"		SATURDAY, 1st May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 9th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 28th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SATURDAY, 1st May, at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreman Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

FAVORABLE PASSAGES ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG			
			Noon.			
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALOJA	June 5	June 11
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at MARSEILLES, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in MARSEILLES in Friday, and London on the following Friday.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and MARSEILLES are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55	£59	£44	£48	£89
MARSEILLES	£51	£55	£40	£44	£85
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	"	
	"B"	"	"	"	
	"B"	"	"	"	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 25
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return; 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return; 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £50 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUMATRA and PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. Toranaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. Asakura	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
	AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	13,500	MONDAY, 19th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	CEYLON MARU Capt. Sainohe	13,500	SATURDAY, 1st May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU Capt. Torada	8,000	MONDAY, 10th May.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	TUESDAY, 11th May.
	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	FRIDAY, 30th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	SATURDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915:

FOR EUROPE

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 13th May.
KITANO	16,000 "	20th May.
PURIMI	25,000 "	3rd June.
HIRANO	16,000 "	17th June.
KATORI	22,000 "	1st July.

FOR AMERICA

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SADO MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 4th May.
AWA	12,500 "	18th May.
AKI	12,500 "	15th June.
TAMBA	12,500 "	13th June.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500 "	Thurs., 27th July.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER,

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/94
Bank Bills, on demand	1/94 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/98
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2

PAYEE Bank Bills on demand

ON	Credit, at 4 months' sight	250
ON	GERMANY:—	241
	On demand	nom.
ON	NEW YORK:—	nom.
	Bank Bills, on demand	43
	Codic, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON	BANK OF ENGLAND:—	nom.
	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank, on demands	136
ON	CALCUTTA:—	nom.
	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank, on demand	130
ON	SHANGHAI:—	nom.
	Bank, at sight	78
	Private, 30 days' sight	78
ON	YOKOHAMA:—On demand	89
ON	MANILA:—On demand—Peso	89
ON	SINGAPORE:—On demand	77
ON	BATAVIA:—On demand	110
ON	HAIPHONG:—On demand	74
ON	SEBASTOPOL:—On demand	5
ON	BANOKOK:—On demand	5
	SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.80
	Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$56.90
	BAL SILVER, per oz.	23.1

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 10,000,000.
Capital Paid-up	10,000,000
Reserve Funds	3,870,000

President: KAZUTOSHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice President: KONROU NAKAGATA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IKETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taihuu
Amoy	Kareuko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taipe

Giran	Kobe	Shinshiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

**PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.**
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshu
Dairen, Fusan, Hioilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden
Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Soer

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of
General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [116]

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

chow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatsien
Tsinkiangpo, Soochow: 漢口
Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang: 九江
Paoting, Tongshan, Luanshie, Tsang
hai, Hainan, Hainan, Hainan, Hainan

Shachsin, Chiahshin, Lanchi, Huoh
Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyan
Loh, Chowken. TEIAN: Chowtsu
Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tainie
Yiktuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingto

CHINCHOW, ANTUNG. CANTON. KUEIHUA.
Peking; Kueihua, Guinyaschoo.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account &
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.

Special facilities for Home exchange,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [499]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE: Rishonsquare, E.C.4

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$2,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 1,060,000
(Gold) \$7,310,000

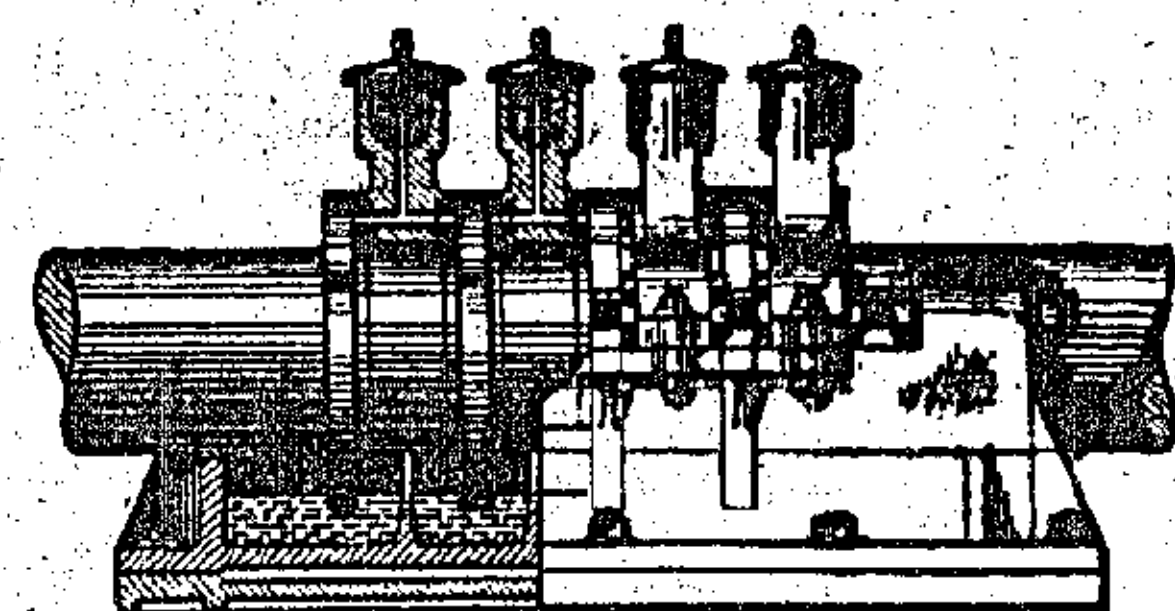
ALL BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. G. MARSHALL.

8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1915. [18

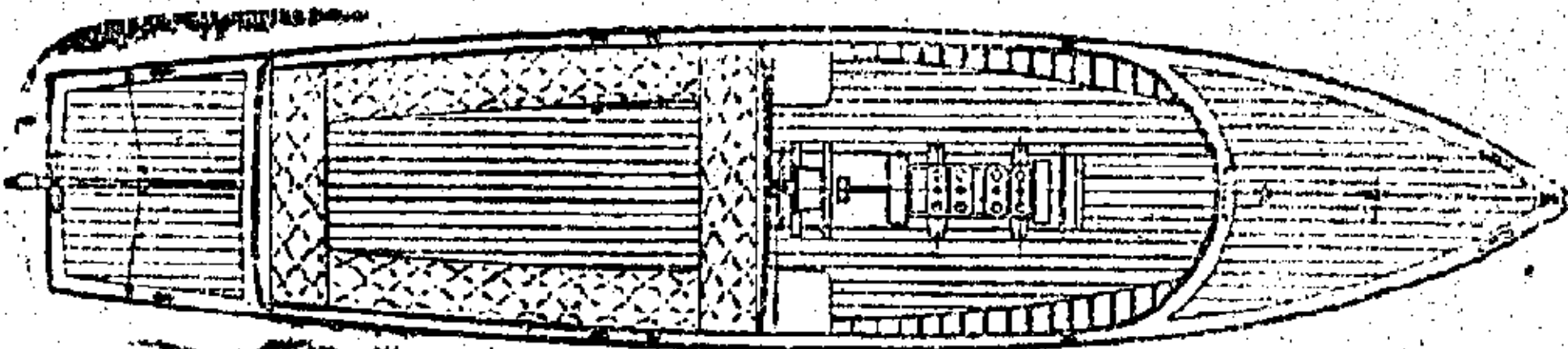
WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Agents for W. E. WATSON'S

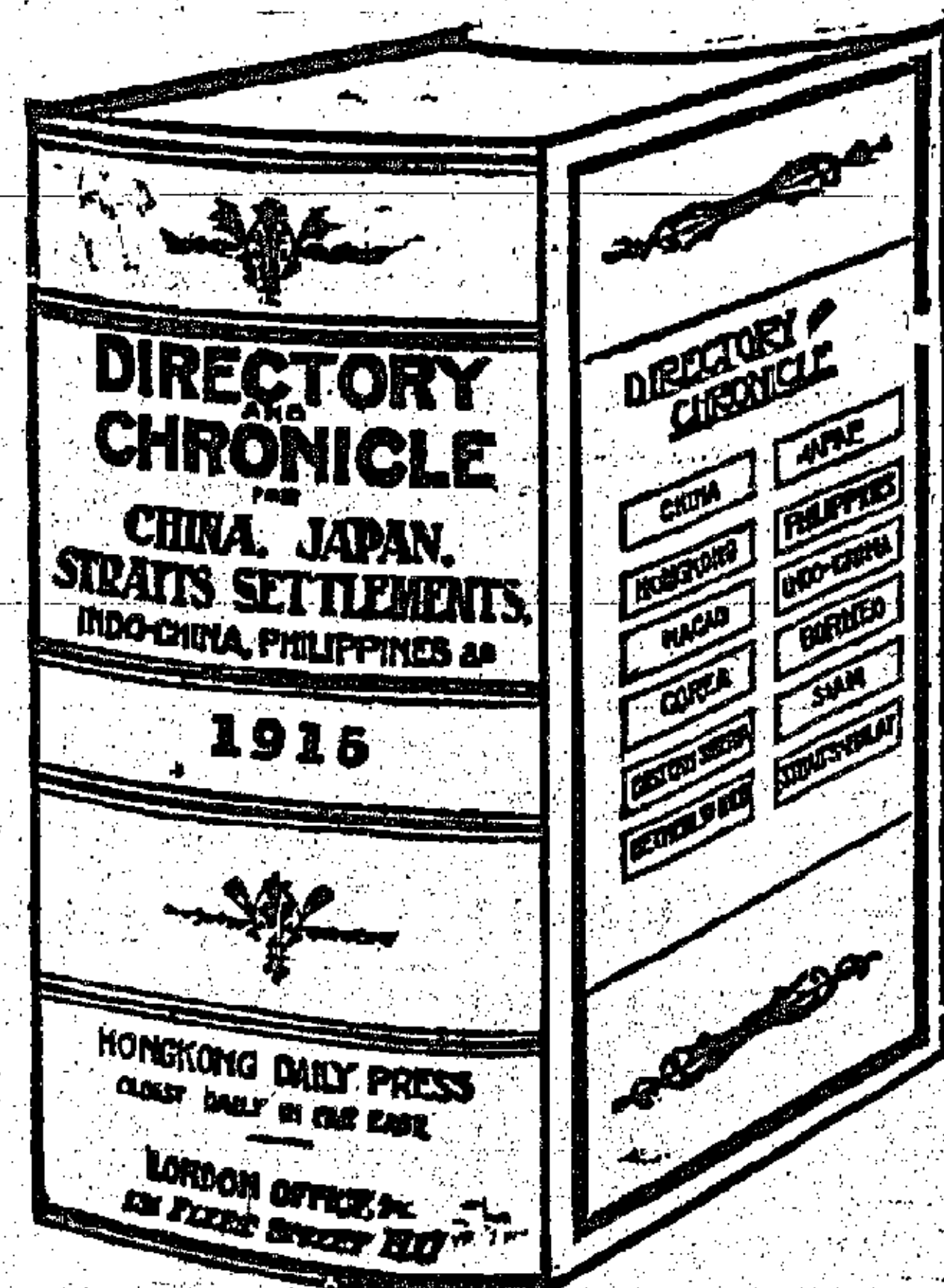
Marine Bearing Metal, for the
Heaviest Marine or Locomotive
Bearings.



BUILDERS OF RIVER STEAMERS, MOTOR BOATS AND LAUNCHES



DECK PLAN OF OUR HARBOUR MOTOR BOAT "JESS." Estimates and Plans Submitted for-- ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. MACHINE TOOLS. STRAMERS AND LAUNCHES. DREDGERS AND LIGHTERS. Electro-Plating and Electric Repair Shops, WANCHAI.		ENGINES AND BOILERS. PUMPING AND IRRIGATION MACHINERY. RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND EQUIP- MENT.
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DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND

Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
 Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent
 per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option the
 balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
 AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
 DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.
 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION,
 N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG, 27TH APRIL 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA TODAY'S CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIVID.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$380, sellers 1 1/2 cts \$75	6 p.c.
China Banking Company, Limited ...	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, sellers	11 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	\$1	all	\$4 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
China President, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 9 1/2	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 13, sales	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 87	
Leao Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 86, buyers	
Soongchee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 40	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 14 1/2	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. ...	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$8	\$34, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$65, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong, and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$50	all	\$57	5 1/2 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	65,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. ...	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited ...	400,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	60,000	\$10	all	\$4 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited ...	20,000	\$50	all	\$11 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	\$25	all	\$185	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	\$26 1/2, buyers	8 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. ...	325,000	5/	all	\$5 1/2	7 p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited ...	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$350	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$13 1/2, sellers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited ...	9,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 180	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$250, x. div. buy.	6 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd. ...	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$220, sellers & g.	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$105, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. ...	10,000	\$100	all	\$100, sal. & sol.	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	45,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Himmehy's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6 3/4, buyers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$40, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Ninghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ...	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 103, buyers	
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	\$50	all	\$68 1/2	6 p.c.
Matschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 37, buyers	
MISCELL.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$2	all	\$4 1/2	
Bank Australasia Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$2	all	\$3 7/8, buyers	
Tromps Mines, Limited ...	160,000	\$2	all	\$2 7/8, sellers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$10, buyers	8 p.c.
	50,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$1	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited ...	20,000	\$100	all	\$114, buyers	
Lyson Sugar Refining Co., Limited ...	7,000	\$100	all	\$28, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$3 1/2, sellers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited ...	20,000	\$50	all	\$4 1/2, sales	10 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$22 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Iado-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	25	all	\$99, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,616	\$1	all	\$3 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	\$10	all	\$35	
Southern China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$23	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ...	20,000	\$25	all	\$3 1/2, sellers	8 1/2 p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited ...	21,000	\$7	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited ...	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited ...	50,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, sales	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1905	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 350.	7% p. annum.	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.